

Simulation of electrical wire explosion by nanosecond current pulse

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MHD simulation of wire explosion

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \operatorname{div} \vec{V} = 0 \qquad \qquad \rho \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \operatorname{grad} P + \frac{1}{c} \left[\vec{j} \times \vec{B} \right]$$

$$\rho \frac{d\varepsilon_e}{dt} = -P_e \operatorname{div} \vec{V} - \operatorname{div} \vec{Q}_e - Q_{ei} + G_J - G_R$$

$$\rho \frac{d\varepsilon_i}{dt} = -P_i \operatorname{div} \vec{V} - \operatorname{div} \vec{Q}_i - Q_{ei} \qquad \vec{Q}_{e,i} = -\kappa_{e,i} \operatorname{grad}(T_{e,i})$$

Diffusion of magnetic field:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -c \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \qquad \operatorname{div} \vec{B} = 0 \qquad \vec{j} = \hat{\sigma} \left(\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \left[\vec{V} \times \vec{B} \right] \right) = \frac{c}{4\pi} \operatorname{rot} \vec{B}$$

Properties of matter :

$$P(\rho,T) = P_e(\rho,T_e) + P_i(\rho,T_i) \quad \varepsilon(\rho,T) = \varepsilon_e(\rho,T_e) + \varepsilon_i(\rho,T_i) \quad \sigma = \sigma(\rho,T)$$

V.A.Gasilov et al Mathematical Modelling, 2003, v. 15, No 9, pp. 107-124



Estimation of matter parameters

A

155 ns – core $d_{core} \sim 720 \ \mu m$ $v_{core} \sim 2.5 \times 10^5 \ cm/s$ $n \sim 7 \times 10^{19} \ cm^{-3}$ $T \sim 9 \times 10^3 \ K$ $(T_{cr} \sim 8 \times 10^3 \ K)$

155 ns – corona $d_{UV} \sim 1200 \ \mu m$ $v_{UV} \sim 2.5 \times 10^6 \ cm/s$ $\epsilon_{UV} < 180 \ eV$ $n_e << 10^{18} \ cm^{-3}$

S.I. Tkachenko, A.P. Mingaleyev, V.M. Romanova, A.E. Ter-Oganesyan, T.A. Shelkovenko, S.A. Pikuz. Plasma Physics Reports, 2009, Vol. 35, No. 9, pp. 734.

Numerical data



A.F. Nikiforov, V.G.Novikov, V.B.Uvarov, Quantum-Statistical Models of Hot Dense Matter and Methods for Computation Opacity and Equation of State. Fismatlit, Moscow, 2000

Comparison of experimental and numerical data



Numerical results: "cold start" simulation



V. E. Fortov, K. V. Khishchenko, P. R. Levashov, and I. V. Lomonosov, Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A 415:604, 1998

Numerical results: "cold start" simulation







Comparison of experimental and numerical data





16-wire Al array: results obtained on COBRA-generator (Cornell University)

16-wire W array t = 104 ns

S.C.Bott, et. al. Physics of Plasmas 16, 072701 (2009).

CONCLUSIONS

- it is shown that phase state of core upon AI wire explosion is strongly coupled Coulomb plasma;
- core-corona structure forms during ~120–140 ns;
- there already coexist various phase states in the discharge channel: from the poorly conducting core that is in a state of nonideal plasma with parameters $T \sim 0.8$ eV and $N \sim 3.10^{20}$ cm⁻³ to good conducting state of hot ionized plasma (T > 10 eV and $N << 10^{18}$ cm⁻³).



Compression of 7 tungsten wires array

16-wire W array





Thank you for your attention